

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS

STEVE SACHS, ET AL.,)
 Plaintiffs)
)
 v.) CIVIL ACTION NO. 04-30032-MAP
)
STEVEN SPRAGUE, ET AL.,)
 Defendants)

MEMORANDUM REGARDING DEFENDANTS'
MOTION TO DISMISS
(Dkt. No. 29)

November 22, 2005

PONSOR, D.J.

I. INTRODUCTION

This is a shareholder derivative action brought by shareholders of Wave Systems Corporation ("Wave" or the "Company"), on behalf of the Company, against certain of its officers and directors for, among other things, breaching their fiduciary duties by disseminating, or permitting the dissemination of, false and/or misleading statements regarding the Company's condition and prospects. Citing Fed. R. Civ. P. 23.1, 12(b)(6), and 9(b), nominal Defendant Wave and the individual Defendants moved to dismiss Plaintiffs' verified consolidated amended complaint

("amended complaint") on the grounds that Plaintiffs neither made a pre-suit demand upon Wave's Board nor demonstrated why a demand would have been futile. The court allowed this motion to dismiss on September 26, 2005. This memorandum will set forth the reasons supporting this ruling.

II. FACTUAL AND PROCEDURAL BACKGROUND

"When presented with a motion to dismiss, the district court must take as true 'the well-pleaded facts as they appear in the complaint, extending [the] plaintiff every reasonable inference in his favor.'" Medina-Claudio v. Rodriguez-Mateo, 292 F.3d 31, 34 (1st Cir. 2002) (citations omitted). What follows, then, is a brief version of such facts as alleged in Plaintiffs' amended complaint.

Wave is incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware. (Dkt. No. 24, Am. Compl. ¶ 20.) Since its inception in 1988, this self-described "development stage company" had never managed to successfully market any of its digital security services or technologies. (Id. at ¶ 5.) By December 31, 2002, the Company found itself over \$230 million dollars in debt and in need of \$11 million in cash to continue operations in 2003. (Id. at ¶ 6.)

With no major revenue source in sight, the Company was forced to close a private placement of Series H Stock on April 30, 2003. (Id. at ¶ 7.) Although this private investment in the publicly held Company resulted in net proceeds of \$4,465,571, the placement terms, from Wave's perspective, were quite onerous. (Id.) Not only did they restrict the Company's capacity to generate additional funds through future equity offerings by giving the Series H shareholders a right of first refusal, they also required Wave to pay significant dividends to these preferred shareholders. (Id.) Because the Company lacked the resources to redeem the preferred stock or pay the dividends, Wave's status as a going concern seemed to rest on the automatic conversion of these preferred shares to Class A Common Stock. Under the terms of the placement, such a conversion could only occur if the closing bid on Wave's stock exceeded \$1.90 for fifteen of twenty consecutive trading days. (Id. at ¶ 8.) With the stock consistently trading at under \$1.00 per share in the Spring of 2003, it appeared unlikely this condition would be met.

On May 15, 2003, the Company issued a press release in which Director and Chief Executive Officer, Defendant Steven

Sprague ("Sprague"), stated that "key industry participants are finally beginning to recognize the value Wave can add and are evaluating ways that they can work with us to benefit from our position." (Id. at ¶ 45.) In its Form 10-K/A filed on June 30, 2003, Wave expanded on Sprague's optimistic assessment by forecasting \$5 million in sales based upon "the anticipation that various deals we are working on will close." (Id. at ¶ 54 (noting the Company's continuing efforts to "solidify[] strategic alliances with the major personal computer manufacturers to force collaborative efforts to distribute its products to consumers").)

On July 31, 2003, with the market primed to expect a substantial revenue stream, the Company issued a press release, announcing an agreement with Intel Corporation that would "enable Intel to bundle Wave's software and services with a future Intel desktop motherboard." (Id. at ¶ 55.) Although the terms of the deal were not disclosed (id. at ¶ 57 (citation omitted)), Wave's stock soared and closed that day at \$2.25 per share, a gain of 168% from the day before (id. at ¶ 56).

The Company's stock was still on the rise when, on

August 4, 2003, Wave announced a partnership with IBM destined to "significantly help us in our objective to deliver open and interoperable solutions to business customers." (Id. at ¶ 61.) Once again, despite the fact that the deal's terms were undisclosed (id. at ¶ 64 (citation omitted)), the market reacted positively, and Wave's stock closed at \$4.42 per share, up \$.77 per share from its previous closing price (id. at ¶ 63).

On August 12, 2003, Wave filed the first of four filings with the SEC in which the Company characterized its recent deals with Intel and IBM as "Material Changes." (Id. at ¶¶ 75, 81-83.) Two days later, during a conference call with analysts, Sprague finally revealed that the Intel deal was a non-exclusive licensing agreement with no minimum licensing requirements. (Id. at ¶ 78.) Sprague also admitted that although the Company's products were compatible with IBM's, Wave did not have a licensing agreement with the computer giant. (Id.) Despite these revelations, Wave's CEO stood by the Company's earlier predictions of significant revenue growth. (Id.) Pressed to indicate the source of his sanguinity, Sprague told analysts that "we've been much more comfortable than perhaps our shareholders can be because

it's hard to see the data that we have. But we're very comfortable." (Id. at ¶ 79.)

In the meantime, on August 5, 2003, Wave's Chief Financial Officer, Defendant Gerard K. Feeney ("Feeney"), sold 100,000 shares of the Company's stock for \$500,000 (id. at ¶ 69); on August 6, 2003, Sprague himself sold 150,000 Wave shares for \$533,841 (id. at ¶ 70); and, on August 19, 2003, Wave Director, Defendant Nolan Bushnell ("Bushnell"), sold 10,000 shares of Wave stock for \$35,742 (id. at ¶ 71). These sales caught the spike in Wave's stock value at \$3.17-\$5.00 per share, and neither Feeney, Sprague, nor Bushnell filed a timely SEC Form 4 reporting them. (Id. at ¶¶ 69-71; see also id. at ¶ 72 (alleging that Sprague neglected to report the sale of other Wave shares in early August 2003).)

In December 2003, the SEC commenced an investigation relating to "certain public statements made by Wave during and around August 2003, as well as certain trading in Wave's securities during such time." (Id. at ¶ 87.) On this news, the Company's shares closed at \$1.50 on December 18, 2003. (Id. at ¶ 88.)

In February 2004, Plaintiffs Steve Sachs, Jeff Swanson, and Charlene Harvey each filed separate shareholder

derivative complaints. (Dkt. No. 9, Pl. Swanson's Opp. Mot. Consolidate 3.) Based on counsel's representations, this court allowed a motion to consolidate all Wave derivative actions on September 3, 2004. (Dkt. No. 16, Mem. & Order 1.) Plaintiffs subsequently filed a six-count Verified Consolidated Amended Complaint against: "the Insider Selling Defendants for Breach of Fiduciary Duties for Insider Selling and Misappropriation of Information" (Count I); "All Defendants for Breach of Fiduciary Duty" (Count II); "All Defendants for Abuse of Control" (Count III); "All Defendants for Gross Mismanagement" (Count IV); "All Defendants for Waste of Corporate Assets" (Count V); and "All Defendants for Unjust Enrichment" (Count VI). (Dkt. No. 24, Am. Compl. ¶¶ 96-123.)

In their amended complaint, Plaintiffs concede that they "have not made any demand upon the present Board . . . to institute this action." (Id. at ¶ 94.) In support of their contention that "such a demand would [have been] a futile, wasteful and useless act" (id.), Plaintiffs point to the following "facts": (1) Sprague and Bushnell sold shares of Wave Systems while in possession of "adverse non-public information" (id. at ¶ 94(a)(i)-(ii)); (2) Defendants John

E. McConnaughy, Jr. ("McConnaughy") and John E. Bagalay ("Bagalay"), as members of Wave's Compensation Committee, control the pay of the other three board members (id. at ¶ 94(b)); (3) McConnaughy, Bagalay, and Bushnell face a substantial likelihood of personal liability for neglecting their oversight responsibilities as members of Wave's Audit Committee (id. at ¶ 94(d)); (4) each Board member breached his fiduciary duty by failing to prevent and/or correct material misrepresentations made by the Company (id. at ¶ 94(e)); (5) the board members, through their "inter-related business, professional and personal relationships, have developed debilitating conflicts of interest" (id. at ¶ 94(f)); and (6) Sprague and his father, Peter, so dominate the Board that the other four directors "are incapable of making an impartial determination whether to sue Steven Sprague" (id. at ¶ 94(g)).

III. DISCUSSION

Defendants first move to dismiss all counts under Fed. R. Civ. P. 23.1. Rule 23.1 dictates that the derivative plaintiff must "allege with particularity the efforts, if any, made by the plaintiff to obtain the action the plaintiff desires from the directors . . . or [the reasons]

for not making the effort." Defendants argue that none of the reasons Plaintiffs offer for their admitted failure to make a pre-suit demand satisfy Rule 23.1, and therefore, the entire suit must be dismissed.

In addition, Defendants move to dismiss under Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(6). Dismissal pursuant to Rule 12(b)(6) is only appropriate if "it appears beyond doubt that the plaintiff can prove no set of facts in support of his claim which would entitle him to relief." Medina-Claudio, 292 F.3d at 34 (citations omitted). Defendants contend that each count in the amended complaint falls short of this plaintiff-friendly standard. They argue that whereas Counts II-VI fail to allege any legally cognizable theory of damages and are barred by an exculpatory clause in Wave's Certificate of Incorporation, Count I (insider trading) fails to comply with the particularity requirements of Fed. R. Civ. P. 9(b) and neglects to plead the elements of the claim.

A. Pleading Demand Futility.

"Before bringing a derivative suit on behalf of a corporation, a plaintiff must demonstrate that the corporation itself had refused to proceed after suitable

demand, unless excused by extraordinary conditions.'"

Caviness v. Evans, 229 F.R.D. 354, 358 (D. Mass. 2005)

(quoting Kamen v. Kemper Fin. Servs., Inc., 500 U.S. 90, 95-96 (1991)). The rationale for this policy is quite simple.

The purpose of the demand requirement is, of course, to require resort to the body legally charged with conduct of the company's affairs before licensing suit in the company's name by persons not so charged. Given the expense of litigation, and the normal presumptions running in favor of those acting for the company, this seems only reasonable.

Heit v. Baird, 567 F.2d 1157, 1162 n.6 (1st Cir. 1977); see also id. at 1160 (noting that Rule 23.1 "has been vigorously enforced" in the First Circuit); Gonzalez Turul v. Rogatol Distributors, Inc., 951 F.2d 1, 2 (1st. Cir. 1991) (citation omitted) ("To be allowed, sua sponte, to place himself in charge without first affording the directors the opportunity to occupy their normal status, a stockholder must show that his case is exceptional.").

To determine whether the circumstances pled in Plaintiffs' amended complaint would have made a demand futile, this court must turn to the laws of Delaware, the state of Wave's incorporation. See Landy v. D'Alessandro,

316 F. Supp. 2d 49, 57 (D. Mass. 2004). In Rales v. Blasband, 634 A.2d 927 (Del. 1993), the Delaware Supreme Court instructed courts to

determine whether or not the particularized factual allegations of a derivative stockholder complaint create a reasonable doubt that, as of the time the complaint is filed, the board of directors could have properly exercised its independent and disinterested business judgment in responding to a demand.

Id. at 934. Only "[i]f the derivative plaintiff satisfies this burden," will demand "be excused as futile." Id.

At the time Plaintiffs' amended complaint was filed, there were five directors on Wave's Board -- Sprague, Bushnell, Bagalay, McConnaughy, and George Gilder ("Gilder"). (Dkt. No. 24, Am. Compl. ¶ 94.) Accordingly, Plaintiffs "must create a reasonable doubt concerning the disinterestedness or independence of at least [three] of these directors." Caviness, 229 F.R.D. at 358-59; see also Orman v. Cullman, 794 A.2d 5, 22 (Del. Ch. 2002) ("[A] plaintiff must normally plead facts demonstrating 'that a majority of the director defendants have a financial interest in the transaction or were dominated or controlled by a materially interested director.'" (citations omitted)).

1. Reasonable Doubt.

In Grobow v. Perot, 539 A.2d 180 (Del. 1988), overruled on other grounds by Brehm v. Eisner, 746 A.2d 244 (Del. 2000), the Delaware Supreme Court, wary of articulating a "rote and inelastic" test for demand futility, concluded

that it would be neither practicable nor wise to attempt to formulate a criterion of general application for determining reasonable doubt. The facts necessary to support a finding of reasonable doubt either of director disinterest or independence . . . will vary with each case. Reasonable doubt must be decided by the trial court on a case-by-case basis employing an objective analysis.

Id. at 186. For the plaintiff whose claim "is not based on mere suspicions or stated solely in conclusory terms," the concept of reasonable doubt "is sufficiently flexible and workable." Grimes v. Donald, 673 A.2d 1207, 1217 (Del. 1996), overruled on other grounds by Brehm, 746 A.2d 244.

2. Interest.

In the context of a pre-suit demand, directors are entitled to a presumption of disinterest. See Beam ex rel. Martha Stewart Living Omnimedia, Inc. v. Stewart, 845 A.2d 1040, 1048-49 (Del. 2004). Under Rales, this presumption disappears if "a corporate decision will have a materially detrimental impact on [the] director, but not on the

corporation and the stockholders." 634 A.2d at 936.¹ To demonstrate a disabling interest that "prevents a director from impartially considering a demand," a plaintiff must plead facts that establish a "substantial likelihood" of a director's personal liability. Seminaris v. Landa, 662 A.2d 1350, 1354 (Del. Ch. 1995) (citations omitted).

3. Independence.

For a director to be "independent," he or she must be both disinterested and free from "the influence of other interested persons." Id.; see also Aronson v. Lewis, 473 A.2d 805, 816 (Del. 1984), overruled on other grounds by Brehm, 746 A.2d 244 (stating that an independent director must be able to make a decision "based on the corporate merits of the subject before the board rather than extraneous considerations or influences"). "To establish lack of independence, [plaintiffs] must show that the directors are 'beholden' to the [interested directors] or so under their influence that their discretion would be sterilized." Rales, 634 A.2d at 936; see also In re Oracle

¹ This presumption of disinterest also disappears if a director "will receive a personal financial benefit from a transaction that is not equally shared by the stockholders." Rales, 634 A.2d at 936 (citations omitted).

Corp. Derivative Litig., 824 A.2d 917, 938-39 (Del. Ch. 2003) (citations omitted) (noting that a director may be "beholden" due to "personal or other relationships" with an interested party).

B. Analysis.

In their Response and Objection to Defendants' Motion to Dismiss, Plaintiffs assert that there is reasonable doubt concerning a majority of the board's disinterest based upon each director's failure to fulfill his obligation to supervise corporate conduct. (Dkt. No. 33, Pls.' Resp. & Objection Defs.' Mot. Dismiss 9.) This claim finds scant support in Delaware law.² See In re Caremark Int'l, Inc. v. Derivative Litig., 698 A.2d 959, 971 (Del. Ch. 1996).

In Caremark, a case cited by Plaintiffs, the court observed that, "[t]he claim . . . that the directors . . . violated a duty to be active monitors of corporate performance . . . is possibly the most difficult theory in

² Notably, Plaintiffs made no effort during oral argument to buttress the contention that "each of the Individual Defendants face a substantial likelihood of liability for . . . permitting the Company and defendants Sprague and Bushnell, and Feeney to engage in [unlawful] conduct." (Dkt. No. 33, Pls.' Resp. & Objection Defs.' Mot. Dismiss 9, 10; see Dkt. No. 39, Tr. Hr'g 42:17-64:16, Mar. 10, 2005.)

corporation law upon which a plaintiff might hope to win a judgment." Id. at 967. For the Caremark court, a director's obligation to monitor corporate performance entailed a duty to ensure the existence of an adequate "corporate information and reporting system." Id. at 970.

Here, there are no allegations concerning the absence of such a system that might give rise to the inference that there was a "sustained and systematic failure of the board to exercise oversight." Guttman v. Huang, 823 A.2d 492, 506 (Del. Ch. 2003) (citation omitted); see also id. at 507 ("I am, of course, not opining that [the Company's] directors actually implemented an adequate system of financial controls. What I am opining is that there are not well-pled factual allegations . . . that the . . . independent directors committed any culpable failure of oversight under the Caremark standard."). Nor are there any particularly pled facts supporting "an inference that the directors . . . possess[ed] knowledge of facts suggesting potential . . . improprieties . . . and took no action to respond to them." Id. at 507 n.36 (citation omitted).

Instead, Plaintiffs iterate (and reiterate) the charge that each individual Defendant, by virtue of his

position(s),

knew the adverse non-public information about the business of Wave Systems, as well as its finances, markets and present and future business prospects, via access to internal corporate documents, conversations and connections with other corporate officers and employees, attendance at management and Board of Directors' meetings and committees thereof and via reports and other information provided to him in connection therewith.

(Dkt. No. 24, Am. Compl. ¶¶ 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26.)

This tendency to discuss Defendants in "collective terminology," In re Stratus Computer, Inc., Civ. A. 89-2075-Z, 1992 WL 73555, at * 8 (D. Mass. Mar. 27, 1992),³ evinces a failure "to heed the numerous admonitions by [Delaware's] judiciary for derivative plaintiffs to obtain books and records before filing a complaint," Guttman, 823 A.2d at 493; see also In re Citigroup Inc. S'holders Litig., No. 19827, 2003 WL 21384599 (Del. Ch. June 5, 2003) (suggesting derivative plaintiffs' "failure to use the 'tools at hand'" was "the product of a race to the courthouse"); White v.

³ (See, e.g., Dkt. No. 24, Am. Compl. ¶ 38 ("[T]he Individual Defendants collectively and individually initiated a course of conduct that was designed to and did . . . conceal the fact that the Company was improperly misrepresenting its financial results," in order to "maintain [their] executive and directorial positions" and "deceive the investing public . . .").)

Panic, 793 A.2d 356, 365 (Del. Ch. 2000) ("Information gained by means of a request to inspect corporate books or records might have led to the facts justifying an inference that the Director Defendants reached their conclusions because of considerations other than stockholder interest."). It also renders Plaintiffs incapable of adequately pleading a Caremark claim. See Guttman, 823 A.2d at 506-07.⁴

Of course, as Plaintiffs themselves appear to recognize, the only directors⁵ whose disinterest is suspect are those

⁴ Plaintiffs two other theories of director interest stem from alleged (in)action by Wave's Audit and Compensation Committees. After electing not to pursue either of these theories in their Response or during oral argument, Plaintiffs have resurrected Audit Committee allegations in their most recent memorandum. (See Dkt. No. 42, Pls.' Resp. Defs.' Mot. to Cite Suppl. Authority 4-6.) Because the amended complaint is completely silent as to the workings of Wave's Audit Committee, see Guttman, 823 A.2d at 507 (noting the absence of facts leading to the inference that an audit committee "met only sporadically and devoted patently inadequate time to its work"), and neglects to mention the fees received by outside directors or how such fees were "material" to Bagalay, Gilder, or McConnaughy, cf. Landy v. D'Alessandro, 316 F. Supp. 2d 49, 71 (D. Mass. 2004) (specifying the precise remuneration awarded to non-employee directors), the court need not tarry on these conclusory allegations.

⁵ The allegation that Feeney, a non-director, also engaged in illegal insider selling is immaterial "for the purposes of determining demand futility." Rattner v.

who sold Company stock in August 2003 as its price was cresting. (See Dkt. No. 33, Pls.' Resp. & Objection Defs.' Mot. Dismiss 9 n.7.)⁶ Assuming that such sales did constitute a disabling interest for Sprague and Bushnell,⁷

Bidzos, No. Civ. A. 19700, 2003 WL 22284323, at *9 n.47 (Del. Ch. Sept. 30, 2003).

⁶ Plaintiffs' skepticism about the timing of Sprague and Bushnell's stock sales is understandable. As the Second Circuit has observed, "a spokesperson . . . cash[ing] in his own stock can in appropriate circumstances be like a ship's captain exiting into the safety of a lifeboat while assuring the passengers that all is well." In re Scholastic Corp. Sec. Litig., 252 F.3d 63, 67 (2nd Cir. 2001). However, this court is mindful that the amended complaint fails to describe the relationship between the trades in question and the Company's permitted trading periods, or the trading patterns of Defendants prior to the relevant period. See Guttman v. Huang, 823 A.2d 492, 498 (Del. Ch. 2003); Rattner, 2003 WL 22284323, at *11 (noting the absence of any particularized allegations that the "temporal proximity" between defendant directors' sales and alleged misleading statements was not "in fact part of the Company's practice to prevent Company insiders from improperly benefitting from informational asymmetries").

⁷ As the Guttman court observed,

[a]lthough insider sales [to marketplace buyers] are (rightly) policed by powerful forces -- including the criminal laws . . . a director [is not] "interested" whenever a derivative plaintiff cursorily alleges that he made sales of company stock in the market at a time when he possessed material, non-public information.

823 A.2d at 502. Because Plaintiffs do not allege that Sprague or Bushnell sold stock to the Company, this court's assumption that they were interested, "is merely that, an

Plaintiffs must still overcome the presumption of either Bagalay's, Gilder's, or McConnaughy's independence. See Beam, 845 A.2d at 1050.⁸

In an attempt to impugn their independence, Plaintiffs make two general claims: (1) "a web of entanglements" between Gilder⁹ and the Spragues gives rise to a reasonable

assumption, and not a legal conclusion." Id. at 503 n.21.

⁸ Given this court's assumption that Bushnell's stock sales made him "interested," it need not discuss Plaintiffs' allegations that his relationship with the Spragues also compromised his independence.

⁹ It should go without saying that Bagalay's service as a Wave director since 1993 (Dkt. No. 24, Am. Compl. ¶ 94(f)(iv)) does not rebut the presumption of his independence. Similarly unavailing is the argument that because McConnaughy and Peter Sprague are trustees of the Strang Cancer Prevention Clinic (id. at ¶ 94(f)(iii)), McConnaughy lacks of independence.

Like the plaintiff in Orman v. Cullman, 794 A.2d 5, 26 (Del. Ch. 2002), Plaintiffs "apparently conceded" Bagalay and McConnaughy's independence by choosing not to revisit these allegations in their brief opposing Defendants' motion to dismiss. However, in their most recent memorandum, Plaintiffs claim they have "particularly pled facts establishing a reasonable doubt as to the lack of independence of . . . Gilder . . . Bagalay . . . Bushnell and Sprague arising from a web of entanglements." (Dkt. No. 42, Pls.' Resp. Defs.' Mot. to Cite Suppl. Authority 3 (emphasis added).) Suffice it to say, the allegation that board members enjoy close ties with one another is "hopelessly vague," In re Paxson Communication Corp. S'holders Litig., No. Civ. A. 17568, 2001 WL 812028, at *10 (Del. Ch. July 12, 2001), and does not excuse the failure to make a demand.

doubt that he was capable of "objectively and independently considering whether to sue [Steven] Sprague" (Dkt. No. 33, Pls.' Resp. & Objection Defs.' Mot. Dismiss 12, 13); and (2) "a majority of Wave's Board is controlled and dominated" by the Sprague family (id. at 15).

In support of their first contention, Plaintiffs cite a 1989 interview, in which Gilder acknowledged his longtime friendship with Peter Sprague (id. at 13.), and note that "Gilder and Steven Sprague often participate together in technology conferences" (Dkt. No. 24, Am. Compl. ¶ 94(f)(ii)). While "long-standing personal and business ties . . . cannot overcome the presumption of independence that all directors . . . are afforded," In re Walt Disney Co. Derivative Litig., 731 A.2d 342, 355 (Del. Ch. 1998), aff'd in part, rev'd in part and remanded by Brehm, 746 A.2d 244, Plaintiffs' additional allegation that Gilder has staked his reputation on Steven Sprague's success raises an interesting question, but, in the end, is insufficient to forestall dismissal.

Citing a New York Post article, in which Gilder extolled

Steven Sprague's potential as a technology CEO,¹⁰ Plaintiffs allege that

if Gilder were to recommend that legal proceedings be instituted against Steven Sprague . . . it would be an admission by Gilder of Steven Sprague's failure as a corporate executive as well as Gilder's failure as a technology company analyst and judge of corporate executive talent.

(Dkt. No. 24, Am. Compl. ¶ 94(f)(ii).) "This," Plaintiffs claim, "Gilder would not do" (Id.).

Ordinarily, a derivative plaintiff seeking to establish a non-interested director's lack of independence must "plead facts that would support the inference that . . . the non-interested director would be more willing to risk his or

¹⁰ Christopher Byron, Tech Guru Reboots - Internet Evangelist's Stock Picks in Peril, Sparks Lawsuits, N.Y. Post, Aug. 9, 2004, at 31. According to the author:

With the Company's Nasdaq-traded stock selling for about \$1.88 per share, [Gilder] championed a man named Steven Sprague to become the Company's president and chief operating officer.

Saying of Sprague, "I have spent the last 20 years of my life interviewing and observing technology CEO's and I believe Sprague has the potential to be the best of the bunch."

In fact, Steven is the son of Wave Systems founder and Chairman of the Board, Peter Sprague. Other than that, Steven possessed no notable credentials for the job, at all.

Id.

her reputation than risk the relationship with the interested director." Beam, 845 A.2d at 1052. Here, Plaintiffs contend that, to take the action that they desired, Gilder would have had to risk both his relationship with Steven Sprague and his professional reputation.

The problem with this argument is Plaintiffs' failure to establish: (a) the extent to which Gilder still profits from his reputation as a technology company analyst; (b) that Gilder has a greater "material interest" in his reputation as an analyst than he does as "a careful fiduciary";¹¹ or (c) that Gilder is simply incapable of admitting a mistake.

Confined at this stage to the four corners of the amended complaint, this court cannot draw any conclusion about how a decision to sue Steven Sprague might have affected Gilder's career. Admittedly, it could have caused some to question Gilder's judgment. However, in order to conclude that, at the time the original complaints were

¹¹ Beam ex rel. Martha Stewart Living Omnimedia, Inc. v. Stewart, 833 A.2d 961, 980 (Del. Ch. 2003), aff'd by 845 A.2d 1040 (finding that, absent specific allegations to the contrary, a director had a greater "material interest" in his reputation as "a careful fiduciary" than he did in maintaining a relationship with an interested director).

filed, the prospect of this outcome compromised Gilder's independence, this court would need information conspicuously absent from the amended complaint. Cf. supra note 4 (noting how Plaintiffs' failure to specify the actual fees paid by the Compensation Committee rendered Plaintiffs' allegations of control by committee members conclusory).

Plaintiffs buttress their second broad claim with two media reports. The first, a Hoover profile from October 6, 2004, purports to show that the Spragues "own 65% of Wave Systems Class B common shares, giving them voting control over the Company." (Dkt. No. 33, Pls.' Resp. & Objection Defs.' Mot. Dismiss 15.) The second, an August 26, 2003 article in Free Republic, describes a series of questionable loans made by Wave's seven-member 2001 Board "to then-Chairman and Chief Executive Peter Sprague," and evinces Steven Sprague's awareness "of the power [over the board that] he and his father have wielded." (Id. at 15-17.) Plaintiffs contend that together these reports describe a pliant board incapable of holding Steven Sprague accountable for his misdeeds.

This argument of voting control and general board pliancy has been emphatically rejected. Even if the

Spragues, by virtue of their Class B common stock, did maintain voting control over the Company,¹² a family's "control of a corporation does not excuse presuit demand on the board without particularized allegations of relationships between the directors and the controlling [family] demonstrating that the directors are beholden to the [family]." Beam, 845 A.2d 1054; see also id. at 1051 (Allegations that [Martha] Stewart and the other directors moved in the same social circles . . . even when coupled with Stewart's 94% voting power, are insufficient, without more, to rebut the presumption of independence.") (emphasis

¹² In fact, according to Defendants, a Wave Proxy Statement from April 29, 2004, cited by Plaintiffs in their amended complaint, belies allegations of the Sprague family's voting control. (Dkt. No. 30, Defs.' Mem. Supp. Mot. Dismiss 18 n.12; see also id. at 18-19 (noting that "any alleged 'domination and control' must have existed at the time the action was commenced, i.e. in [February 2004], not in October 2004 as alleged) (citations omitted).)

Because the Proxy Statement is a document of public record, this court is not necessarily confined to the amended complaint. Watterson v. Page, 987 F.2d 1, 3 (1st Cir. 1993) ("[C]ourts have made narrow exceptions . . . for official public records . . . or for documents sufficiently referred to in the complaint."). However, since the Proxy Statement does not reflect the distribution of Wave shares in February 2004, the court will assume arguendo that the Spragues maintained voting control "at the time the original complaint[s] [were] filed." Rattner, 2003 WL 22284323, at *8.

added).

To demonstrate that, in February 2004, the outside directors were beholden to the Spragues, Plaintiffs point out that Gilder, Bagalay, McConnaughy, and Bushnell were members of the seven-member 2001 Board that approved loans to Peter Sprague totaling over one million dollars "during a year in which the company lost \$48.7 million and saw its stock price plunge 40%." (Dkt. No. 24, Am. Compl. ¶ 94(g) (citing A Wave of Delusion, Free Republic, Aug. 26, 2003).)¹³ While such conduct may not epitomize "ideal corporate governance," Brehm, 746 A.2d at 256, it falls far short of establishing the outside directors' impotence, Rales, 634

¹³ Defendants assert that while "a derivative plaintiff may rely on the truthfulness of reports published by reputable media," White v. Panic, 793 A.2d 356, 365 (Del. Ch. 2000) (emphasis added), "'Free Republic' is not the Wall Street Journal," (Dkt. No. 36, Defs.' Reply Mem. Supp. Mot. Dismiss 9 n.9.) During oral argument, Plaintiffs' counsel also conceded that Free Republic might not carry the same weight as "the Wall Street Journal or the Globe or the New York Times." (Dkt. 39, Tr. Hr'g 50:4-14.) For the record, before finding its way onto the internet blog known as Free Republic, A Wave of Delusion originally appeared in SmartMoney.com -- a Wall Street Journal publication. Because this court "may consider documents referred to in the complaint when such documents are integral to a plaintiff's claim or are incorporated into the complaint by reference," Rattner, 2003 WL 22284323, at *12 n.67, it may take note of the facts set forth in the article in question.

A.2d at 936. Indeed, as the August 26, 2003 article points out, the directors could, and did, offer a reasonably logical explanation for the Peter Sprague loans: "having insiders sell stock in a company that's precarious is more damaging than having the company make loans to its officers." (Dkt. No. 24, Am. Compl. ¶ 94(g) (quoting Gilder).) Accordingly, even if the 2001 board actions were the subject of the litigation, Plaintiffs' allegations could not "overcome the business judgment rule presumption that the directors acted in good faith and after a careful investigation when they voted to authorize the transaction[s]." In re Compucom Sys., Inc. S'holders Litig., No. Civ. A. 499-N, 2005 WL 2481325, at *1 (Del. Ch. Sept. 29, 2005).

Finally, the picture of Board complicity painted by Steven Sprague is not nearly as significant as Plaintiffs suggest.¹⁴ First, Sprague's remarks conveyed his impression that the 2001 Wave board was incapable of denying loan

¹⁴ Specifically, the article quotes Sprague as saying: "Put yourself in the shoes of any board of directors that has to make that call against somebody who probably hired all the people that are on the board. . . . [Complying] was the right thing to do." (Dkt. No. 24, Am. Compl. ¶ 94(g) (citation omitted).)

requests made by his father -- the founder of the company "who probably hired all the people that are on the board." Sprague's comments did not convey any opinion concerning Gilder, Bagalay, or McConnaughy's capacity to take action detrimental to him if faced with compelling reasons to do so. Second, the quote captures Steven Sprague's impression of his father's influence over the board in 2001 when Peter Sprague was Board Chairman and the Company CEO. In February 2004, Peter Sprague held neither of these positions. Third, Sprague was not in the position to offer a "public admission . . . that the Board is incapable of acting independently of [him] and his father." (Dkt. No. 33, Pls.' Resp. & Objection Defs.' Mot. Dismiss 17.) Such an admission could only come from those directors allegedly incapable of independent action.

Ultimately, because the amended complaint lacks facts sufficient to support a reasonable inference that a majority of the board could not exercise disinterested and independent judgment, Plaintiffs were required to make demand on the board before pursuing a derivative suit. Beam, 845 A.2d at 1057. Because Plaintiffs did not make a pre-suit demand, their amended complaint must be dismissed.

In reaching this conclusion, the court should not be viewed as interposing a technicality to shield corporate malfeasance. When offering a lawsuit on behalf of a corporation, plaintiffs have an obligation to show clearly, as a preliminary matter, that the corporation lacks the capacity to protect its own interests. When they fail to do this, dismissal is proper.

In this respect, it is significant, and perhaps consoling, to observe that, if improper action was taken, other remedies exist that lack the requirement of a pre-suit demand. Indeed, this court currently has before it a separate lawsuit, Brumbaugh v. Wave Sys. Corp., 04-cv-30022-MAP, in which individuals who acquired Wave stock between July 31, 2003, and December 18, 2003, now seek to recover damages for alleged violations of Sections 10(b) and 20(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Rule 10b-5 promulgated thereunder.

Equally important, the record indicates that even if Plaintiffs' failure to make a pre-suit demand was ignored, other fatal defects in the amended complaint would require

dismissal.¹⁵

IV. CONCLUSION

For the reasons stated above, this court allowed the Motion to Dismiss (Docket No. 29) of nominal Defendant Wave Systems Corporation and individual Defendants on September 26, 2005. The clerk is ordered to enter judgment for Defendants on all counts. This case may now be closed.

/s/ Michael A. Ponsor
MICHAEL A. PONSOR
U.S. District Judge

¹⁵ For example, Counts II through VI fail to provide the individual Defendants with the requisite notice. See Stratus, 1992 WL 73555, at * 9 (citation omitted) (“[Failing] to delineate among the defendants their participation or responsibilities in the activities which are the subject of th[e] suit . . . does not give the defendants the notice required of either Rule 8(a) or Rule 9(b).”). In addition, Plaintiffs’ claims alleging intentional breaches of fiduciary duties are subject to the heightened pleading requirements of Rule 9(b), see Isanaka v. Spectrum Technologies USA Inc., 131 F. Supp. 2d 353, 361-62 (N.D.N.Y. 2001), and claims alleging negligence are clearly barred by the exculpatory clause in Wave’s Certificate of Incorporation, see Emerald Partners v. Berlin, 787 A.2d 85, 91 (Del. 2001).